



1—New portrait of Col. George Harvey, nominated by President Harding to be ambassador to Great Britain and confirmed by the senate. 2—Sons of the American Revolution on way to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington on anniversary of Battle of Lexington. 3—Scene on the island of Yap, showing American visitors in a native canoe and, at left, two pieces of the ancient "stone money."

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Crisis Reached in Reparations Matter, With the Germans Still Evasive.

SIMONS MAKES NEW OFFER

Total War Damage Bill Formally Presented by the Allies—Knox Peace Resolution on Way to Passage—Naval Holiday Move Checked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It would be foolish to attempt to predict what will be happening in and to Germany in connection with the reparations dispute by the time this reaches the reader. It all depends on developments during the week-end, so the most that can be done is to tell what has taken place up to the time of writing.

Early in the week the German government, really alarmed by the preparations of the allies to enforce payment, transmitted to Washington a revision offer which it was hoped would be submitted to the allied governments as a basis for further negotiations. In this Doctor Simons proposed Germany should engage to pay approximately \$12,500,000,000 principal which with interest would total about \$50,000,000,000. The allies have fixed the principal at \$21,000,000,000 and the total with interest at \$56,000,000,000. The suggested methods of carrying out the engagement are too complicated for discussion here, and indeed the allies found them so vague that further explanation was demanded. What France, at least, considered a "joker" in the offer appeared in the conditions appended, reading:

"Germany only considers these proposals as capable of acceptance if the regime of sanctions stops immediately; if the actual basis of German production is not further restricted and if Germany is admitted to world traffic and is relieved from unproductive expenses."

This of course meant there should be no further occupation of German territory and, presumably, that Germany should be left in possession of all of upper Silesia.

Berlin also suggested that "in case the United States and the allies should wish it, Germany will be disposed to take over to the limit of her capacity payment of allied obligations to the United States with regard to their debts to the latter." This plan has been broached before but met with little favor either in the allied countries or in the United States.

Secretary Hughes conferred with the ambassadors of the allied governments concerning the new proposals, and they were discussed in the capitals of Europe; and up to date the belief was general that they were not good enough to warrant the American government in formally presenting them to the allies. At the same time it was felt that the offer was worth further consideration, especially in view of a persistent report that Doctor Simons had assured Secretary Hughes of his willingness for a reasonable amelioration of his proposals. Many of the diplomats in Paris were said to believe a conference, with the United States participating, at which Germany would be permitted to discuss, instead of merely being dictated to, would result in important progress being made toward a solution of the reparations question. Lloyd George told the house of commons the new offer was thoroughly unsatisfactory.

The allied reparations commission, which by the treaty of Versailles was bound to fix before May 1 the sum Germany must pay, concluded its labors on Wednesday. The head of the German commission was summoned and the bill formally presented to him. The total sum demanded is a principal of \$21,000,000,000 gold marks, normally \$34,000,000,000, which with interest over 42 years amounts to \$250,000,000,000.

000 gold marks. The commission in its communiqué said:

"In fixing this amount the reparations commission had effected the necessary deductions from the amount of damages in order to make allowance for restitutions effected or to be effected in execution of article 238, and in consequence no credit will be allowed to Germany in respect to such restitutions."

"The commission has not included in the above amount the sum in respect to further obligations incumbent on Germany in virtue of the third paragraph of article 232 to 'make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from allies and associated governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent on such sums.'"

Premier Briand was given full liberty of action by the French chamber of deputies after he had declared: "If on May 1 satisfactory proposals, with acceptable guarantees, are not made by the German government the Ruhr will be occupied."

Prime Minister Lloyd George already had assured the house of commons that if the German proposals were unsatisfactory Great Britain would support France in occupation of the Ruhr. Whether this occupation would be for the enforcement of the treaty of Versailles or the Paris January agreement was not made clear in either Paris or London. The French have been insisting that Germany's violation of the treaty would alone be sufficient to justify the seizure of more territory. Nobody, outside of Germany, disputes this but many are of the opinion that thus to extend further Germany's productive power would only make it more difficult to extract the reparations from her.

That the Knox resolution formally ending the state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary will be adopted by the United States senate seems assured, though the debate may be extended. The foreign relations committee has made a favorable report on the resolution, only Senators Pittman of Nevada, Pomerene of Ohio and Swanson of Virginia, all Democrats, voting in the negative. House leaders have given assurance that the house will follow the lead of the senate. Representative Fish of New York has introduced a resolution for withdrawal of American occupational forces from Germany immediately on approval of the Knox resolution. It is not at all certain that the Fish measure will meet with approval, the disposition being rather to leave the question of withdrawal to the administration.

Despite the efforts to compel early action toward a naval holiday, by providing that expenditure of appropriations for warships shall be conditioned on the President's inviting all nations to discuss disarmament, it seems certain congress will not at this time take any action in the way of reducing naval armament. This, it is said, is due to the increasing tension of the relations between the United States and Japan. According to Washington dispatches, Secretary Hughes has explained the situation to the leaders handling the pending house appropriation bill for the navy, and President Harding invited Chairman Porter and Representative Rogers of the house committee on foreign affairs, to discuss with him the international situation and his bearing on pending legislation.

Japanese statesmen are being quoted rather voluminously to the effect that Japan has no desire to acquire the Philippines and prefers that America should retain possession of the islands to keep them peaceful and orderly. Viscount Kato, former foreign minister, adds that the Japanese, however, do not want to see the Philippines strongly fortified and that they are very much concerned about the concentration of naval power in the Pacific. He then said vehemently: "There is no reason why the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be renewed. This may sound strange, coming from a man who had an important part in drafting the alliance. If Great Britain or Australia thinks that Japan is eager to get an alliance under any conditions that may be imposed they are much mistaken." If the British naval authorities are

to be believed, the Japanese naval program is largely bluff. They say that if the present naval programs of the three leading naval powers are carried out until 1925, the United States will have 18 capital ships embodying the naval lessons of the late war, Japan, 11 and Great Britain five.

The present naval strength of the three powers, according to information in the possession of the British is as follows:

Great Britain: Capital ships, 30; light cruisers, 51; destroyers, 185, and submarines, 193.

The United States: Capital ships, 36; light cruisers, 15; destroyers, 284, and submarines, 108.

Japan: Capital ships, 21; light cruisers, 17; destroyers, 87, and submarines, 23.

The week closed with much brighter prospects for a settlement of the strike of British coal miners. Sir Robert Horne, acting for the government, held a series of meetings with the miners' delegates and made new offers which included the suggestion of a wage reduction of 3 shillings per shift. The miners are willing to accept a reduction of 2 shillings, and it may be the government will arrange a subsidy to meet the difference. This would amount to \$300,000 monthly while the industry is being reorganized. It was thought the delegates would recommend that the members of the union accept the proposed plan. Meanwhile the miners and owners have agreed to plans for the protection of the mines, and the railway men's union has modified its order against handling coal so that it does not apply to fuel for domestic purposes, hospitals and public utilities.

The railway workers of the United States had their lunings before the railway labor board last week. B. M. Jewell was their first witness in their effort to retain the present wage scales. He presented a mass of evidence to support the unions' two principal points—that living costs have outrun pay rates and that wages in the only other basic industries comparable to railroading, coal mining and steel making, have not been reduced.

His argument also was framed to show that the railroads have not operated with economy and efficiency, as required by the transportation act, and that the "same financial interests which control the railroads also control the production of fuel, timber, equipment, oil and other supplies and that they have determined upon a policy of decreasing railroad expenses by reducing wages and at the same time charging unwarranted and unreasonable prices for supplies which the railroads must purchase."

In the Chicago district the dispute between building contractors and the Building Trades council reached a crisis. The unions having refused to accept a reduction in wages of skilled men from \$1.25 to \$1 an hour, the Building Construction Employers' association and the Associated Builders issued a formal "lockout" order to go into effect on May 1. As a result, work has stopped on about \$10,000,000 worth of building operations in that district.

A committee of the Illinois legislature has uncovered graft, fraud and extortion in the building trades in Chicago and vicinity and it is expected the grand jury will indict many labor leaders and others involved. Every one who knows anything about labor conditions there knew this crookedness was being practiced, but the trouble was to get the victims to tell the truth. Some of them, evidently, have overcome their fears and done so.

Almost without opposition, the McCormick budget bill was passed by the senate, and a similar measure was assured of passage through the lower house. The senate bill, substantially the same as the one President Wilson vetoed, creates a budget bureau to prepare estimates of departmental expenditures and requires the President to submit an annual budget based on estimated receipts. It also creates the office of controller general for the auditing and accounting of all governmental expenditures.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR MAY 15

WORKING WITH OTHERS.

LESSON TEXT—1 Cor. 12:4-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular.—1 Cor. 12:27.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—1 Kings 5:1-42; Neh. 8:1-2; 13:2-3.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Helping One Another.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Team Work.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Co-operation or Competition.

This Scripture pictures the church, the body of Christ, under the figure of the human body. The topic "Working With Others" can only have application to Christians working with each other; for it is as members of the body of Christ that this relationship and obligation are set forth. The church is an organism, not merely an organization. As such it is:

I. One Body (vv. 12-20).

As a body it has many members, each with a definite ministry or function. Many members are essential to a body or organism. So it is with the church. Each member has its own gift and office. The proof of this oneness is that by the sovereign act of the Holy Spirit all believers are constituted one body (v. 13). A multiplicity of organisms does not make a body, but a multiplicity of members with their separate functions. There is no room for jealousy or discontentment among them (vv. 15, 16). It would be as reasonable for the foot to complain of its lot and refuse to function as a foot, as for one member of a church to envy the place of another. A deacon who is such by the appointment of God should not complain that he is not a minister. The church needs its foot-members; that is, those who are swift to run on its errands; it needs its eye-members, who are quick to perceive opportunities for service; it needs its ear-members, who are quick to hear the call to duty; it needs its tongue-members, who can speak forth the message of truth; it needs its hand-members to perform its many deeds of kindness. Each member of the church has its place by the sovereign will of God (v. 18). If this were realized there would be the most efficient co-operation among the members of the church. The pastor would faithfully do the work of a pastor; the minister, the work of a minister; the teacher, the work of a teacher, etc.

II. The Mutual Dependence of the Members of the Body (v. 21).

They must co-operate for the life and service of the body. As the foot cannot dispense with the head, the eye with the hand, etc., so in the church, even the most highly gifted are dependent upon those of the lower order. Self-conceit and pride are as much out of place on the part of the highest in ability as of the lowest. In fact, a sober realization of this will do away with selfish pride.

III. The Least Attractive Members Are the Most Necessary (vv. 22, 23).

In the human body the heart is of more vital importance than the tongue. So in the church prayer is of more importance than the gift of eloquence. Many examples could be given of those who wrestled with God in the closet, doing more for the cause of Christ than those who shone forth most conspicuously in the public eye. The lungs are never seen or heard, yet without them the tongue could not utter a sound.

IV. The Different Members Have Been Adjusted by God (vv. 24, 25).

So perfectly has this been done that if each performs its own function there will be harmony in the body. All schism in the church is due to failure of one member to perform its duty because of envy of the position of another. By considering Christ the head and obeying Him all strife and division in the church will be eliminated.

V. Members Are Sympathetically Related (vv. 25-27).

One member should have the same care for the other as for itself. The eye has the same concern for the foot as it has for itself; so the most eloquent has the same solicitude for the humblest member as for itself. This is true because the suffering of the one is the suffering of the other; the honor of the one is the honor of the other; the sorrow of the one is the sorrow of the other; the property of the one is the property of the other; the shame and disgrace of the one is the shame and disgrace of the other. This is true because there is a common life which is derived from and directed by its head, Jesus Christ (Eph. 5:23).

Doing Things.

God made us to do things, and there is no tonic like that which comes from doing things worth while. A clear conscience and a clean life are far more to be desired than money. Real happiness without the achievement of some aim is unthinkable.

More Valuable Than Gold.

A good disposition is more valuable than gold; for the latter is the gift of fortune, but the former is the dower of nature.—Addison.

LESS GLOOM, MORE JOY—World's Great Need

Says Harold B. Wells, Judge of Burlington County, N. J., Writing in the North American.

What the world needs today is not more money, more brains, more recreation, but a revival of religion.

America is one of the youngest nations in the world, and yet it is the greatest, and the reason is that America has been founded on religious impulses.

Any one who studies the history of America can readily perceive the source of her greatness. The famous French statesman, De Tocqueville, who had been sent to America for the purpose of making special investigation as to the source of her greatness, when making his report to the French senate, after having made the investigation of the American institutions, said:

"Sirs: I went at your bidding. I ascended their mountains, I went down their valleys, I passed along their thoroughfares of trade, I entered their commercial markets, their legislative halls and their judicial courts, I searched everywhere in vain until I entered the church. It was there, sirs, as I listened to the soul-elevating and soul-equalizing principles of the Gospel of Christ, as they fell from Sabbath to Sabbath on the ears of the waiting multitudes, that I learned why America is great and free, and why France is a slave."

The difficulty today is that the multitudes are no longer attending the churches. They are seeking after pleasure. The automobile, the golf links, the baseball games, the moving picture shows have come in between the multitudes and the church. This is very serious for America.

There are 27,000,000 of Protestant youths under the age of 20 in America today who are receiving no religious instruction, and there are 58,000,000 of people in the United States today who have no church affiliation, neither Protestant, Catholic nor Jewish.

The Sunday-school is the feeder for the church and the Sunday-schools are not holding the young people. At a Billy Sunday meeting in Philadelphia there were 10,000 Christian people gathered together in one of his meetings and Mr. Sunday asked all of those who had been converted in their youth to arise, and more than 9,000 arose; only 100 of that vast assemblage had joined church after reaching the age of 30 years and only five had joined after reaching the age of 50 and only one after 60 years.

Assuming, therefore, that it is important for an American citizen to have a religious experience, it is easy to see how very important the Sunday-school is as a "feeder" for the church.

"Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God"

If in America today we can inspire the young people with the ambition to place the kingdom of God first in their lives, the future of America is assured, for we are taught in the Bible that the kingdom of God is righteousness, peace and joy. These are the three things most needed in America today.

Righteousness is simply doing the right thing, playing the game fair, not spiking the catcher at the home plate, not striking below the belt; giving sixteen ounces to the pound

and twelve inches to the foot in business. It is righteousness that exalts the nation. It is righteousness that makes the nation's word as good as its bond.

Peace is what the world is crying for, and a prominent Jew of Boston recently said the only thing he knew that would bring peace to the world was the putting into practice the principles taught by Jesus Christ.

Joy is the third thing that the world is in great need of. There is so much sorrow in the world, yet there are heaps and piles of joy, if folks would reach out, rather it in and scatter it about. The Sunday-schools which are succeeding are teaching a joyful religion. Some folks get an idea that religion is for death beds, funerals and graveyards. It is good for all of these, but it is better as an everyday working principle.

Too Many Gloomy Preachers

Too many preachers have no joy in their religion. It is said that Robert Ingersoll attributed his infidelity to a Puritan preacher father who had no joy note in his life, and said to him one day, "Robert, if you are a good boy all the week you may go up to the cemetery next Sunday and visit your grandfather's grave."

On one of the transatlantic boats they were getting up a game between six laymen and six preachers. They found the six laymen and five preachers and while looking for the sixth preacher approached a man sitting in a chair. "Come on, we want you to play against the laymen, with the preachers," and he said, "I am not a preacher, I'm seaisick, that's what makes me look that way."

The Sunday-schools which are paying more attention to saving the furniture and carpets than to the saving of souls are not only doing no good, but are discouraging the attendance of children to other Sunday-schools which are conducted on the plan that a Sunday-school should be bright and cheery and the hours spent there filled with music, joy and gladness.

We need, therefore, a spiritual awakening today, and the old folks should devote more time, more thought and more attention to the Sunday-schools, for without the Sunday-school the Protestant Church is doomed.

Building of Homes Takes Jump.

New York.—In the first five weeks since the tax-exemption ordinance became effective, February 25, home building in New York City increased 70 per cent, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, Henry H. Curran, President of the Borough of Manhattan, announced. Figures compiled by building bureaus in the five boroughs show that plans for 3,581 dwellings had been filed in the five-week period this year against 2,020 in 1920. Building of apartment houses, Mr. Curran said, which virtually had stopped in 1920, has begun again.

Authorized To Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union are authorized to declare strikes May 1, without reference to International headquarters, in all book and job offices where the 44-hour week has not been put into effect, John W. Hays, Secretary, announced here. Exceptions are authorized in cases where existing contracts run beyond May 1.

Senator Capper has introduced a bill to prohibit gambling in farm product futures. Why let gamblers play with the hunger of the people?

TUXEDO HOG RATION

Feeding Value Higher than we guarantee.

Tests at the Kentucky Agricultural College from samples taken on the market show that the feeding value of Tuxedo Hog Ration is well beyond our guaranty. This perfectly balanced hog feed puts pork on your stock with speed and economy. N. L. Bunnel & Son, Lebanon, O., fed 25 head 9 days making 430 lbs. gain at a cost of 8¢, of these hogs sold @ 15¢ per lb. That's profitable pork!

Tuxedo Hog Ration is made by The Early & Daniel Company, makers of Tuxedo Chop, Cerealia Egg Mash, etc. Sold by your local dealer. If he cannot supply, write us for name of nearest dealer.

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